

PLENTY OF WATER TO OPERATE CANAL

TEST PROVES THAT GATUN LAKE
WILL HAVE AMPLE SUPPLY
FOR ALL DEMANDS.

NOT AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

Driest Period in 22 Years Gives Suf-
ficient Supply to Give Culebra Cut
Ten Feet More Than Big-
gest Warships Need.

Washington.—Resources of Gatun lake, the wonderful artificial reservoir which is the main dependence of the Panama canal for its water supply, have proven ample to meet all possible demand, after the most severe practical test. Although the amount of water which ran into the lake during the last dry season—January to April inclusive—was less than in any similar period for the last 22 years, being only 61 per cent of the normal collection, the lake was maintained at its proper elevation throughout that period.

The dry season afforded the first opportunity engineers had to determine the amount of evaporation from the surface of the lake at its full depth.

The figures showed that there was still sufficient water at the end of the dry season to have kept the lake level at 79 feet above the sea level, which would have given 39 feet of water in Culebra cut, or about ten feet more than the draft of the biggest battleships.

At the end of the present rainy season Gatun Lake will be 87 feet above sea level, and allowing for the known evaporation, leakage and seepage, this would be ample for 41 passages daily through the locks, using them at full length, or 58 lockages a day when partial length is used, as would generally be the case. This is a larger number of lockages than would be possible in a single day.

Canal Opens End of Month.

New York.—According to Fred Alcock, general manager of the Pacific Steamship Navigation Co., the Panama canal will be ready for commercial traffic on or before July 31.

Alcock, who has just returned from Colon, said Gov. Goethals would most likely inform Washington of this possibility within a few days.

"From what the governor told me," remarked Alcock, "I think he will soon inform the government that the big waterway will be ready for big ships before the end of this month."

Kills Bride Who Deserted.

Springfield, Ill.—Jealous because his wife left him a few months after they were married, Charles Jerdes, aged 24, a farmer of Edinburg, killed his bride, Mrs. Nola Jerdes, aged 18 years, probably fatally injured his mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank Gardner, and turned the gun upon himself, suffering probably mortal wounds.

Indiana Spiritualists Meet.

Anderson, Ind.—The annual camp meeting of the Indiana Association of Spiritualists, which is the largest yearly gathering of its kind in the country, is open on the assembly grounds at Chesterfield and will continue until the end of August.

Town Wet, Though Voted Dry.

Pana, Ill.—The clerk of Tower Hill township failed to certify the election returns six years ago, when the town voted dry, 219 to 113, so four cases of selling liquor in dry territory were thrown out of court.

Rev. Patmont Is Hiding.

Milwaukee, Wis.—That Rev. Louis R. Patmont has been found at Rib Lake, Wis., was substantiated by a telegram from that place, received by James O. Clarke of this city. No further particulars than that Mr. Patmont has been found were contained in the message.

Couple Attempt Suicide.

Lafayette, Ind.—As the result of a suicide pact, Miss Grace Plant of Delphi, Ind., and Emil Buehrer of Toledo, O., are in a critical condition at a local hospital. Each swallowed a quantity of poison.

Girl to Be Leader of Band.

Jersey City, N. J.—Margaret M. Meehan, 19, will lead five of the municipal band concerts scheduled for the summer. She will receive \$100 a concert.

Three Men Killed in Feud.

Weston, Va.—A long contested fight over a fence culminated in a shooting affray at Allingdale, Nicholas county, in which three men were killed and another wounded seriously.

Mob of 25 I. W. W. Jailed.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Industrial Workers of the World, who caused a disturbance by attempting to hold street meetings, retired to their camp two miles east of the city after 25 of their companions had been placed in jail.

Surveillance of Nurse Withdrawn.

San Jose, Cal.—No arrests will be made in connection with the death of Mrs. Kathleen Blunt, a trained nurse, at Auburn, Cal., until toxicologic analysis of her viscera, the prosecutors have decided.

AGREES TO PEACE PARLEY

CARRANZA WILL NEGOTIATE
WITH CARBAJAL.

U. S. Will Recognize Only a Peace-
fully Formed Administration,
Says President Wilson.

Monterey, Mexico.—Fighting by constitutionalists is over in Mexico if plans announced here by Venustiano Carranza go into effect.

Gen. Carranza declared his main object now would be to conduct negotiations for the constitutionalists to enter the City of Mexico and establish their government without further bloodshed or damage to property.

Gen. Carranza was unable to say whether these negotiations would be conducted through the A. B. C. mediators or direct with the federals. Unconditional surrender, however, will be the only condition on which these negotiations will be successful.

Washington.—The United States instructed John R. Silliman, American consul at Saltillo, to inform Gen. Carranza that if he arrives at a peaceful agreement with the Carbajal government for the transfer of power at Mexico City recognition will be extended to the resultant administration.

Should Carranza refuse to complete the settlement of the internal conflict by diplomatic means and insist on a forcible entry into Mexico City, recognition will be deferred until there is a legal election. American forces, according to present plans, will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a government is recognized.

LEY DE FUGA CHARGE FALSE

Vera Cruz Court Inquiry Says Report-
er's Story Involving American
Marines Is Baseless.

Washington, D. C.—Rear Admiral Badger reported that sensational news dispatches sent from Vera Cruz by Fred L. Bonit, an American newspaper correspondent, charging that "the law of flight" had been applied to Mexican prisoners by an American naval officer, had been found without foundation by a court of inquiry. Secretary Daniels directed the investigation, while Secretary Garrison's order for the cancellation of Bonit's correspondence credentials and his deportation was held in abeyance.

The findings exonerate Ensign William A. Richardson of the battleship Arkansas, who was named by Bonit as authority for his stories.

CROP MOVE RECORD BROKEN

Wheat Belt Roads Handle Yield Bet-
ter Than Ever—Roads Have
No Congestion.

Abilene, Kan.—The railroads of the wheat belt are handling the immense crop far better than in any previous season. By placing on every available sidetrack all the empty cars possible they have the cars well distributed in the counties where there is the largest yield.

Threshing has commenced and wheat is being sold directly from the machines, but rainy weather has made progress slow, so that while 1,000,000 bushels of wheat went into Kansas City one day this week, breaking all records, the roads have no congestion.

EDITORS' DUEL CALLED OFF

Seconds Decide There Was No Ade-
quate Reason Why Frenchman
Should Challenge German.

Paris, France.—The seconds appointed by Paul de Cassagnac of the *Autorite* and Carl Lahm of the *Leipziger Tageblatt* decided there was no adequate reason for a duel to which the Frenchman had challenged the German.

The cause of the quarrel was the publication in Germany of some remarks approving the imprisonment of an Alsatian cartoonist, upon which Lahm was told by Cassagnac to leave France in 48 hours.

BRIDE OF SEVEN DAYS SLAIN

Police With Bloodhounds of Dubuque,
Ia., Seek Her Cousin, and
Former Suitor.

Dubuque, Iowa.—Mrs. John Allen, 17 years old, and seven days a bride, was murdered here. The police and relatives of the young woman are searching for George Delain, her cousin, who is said to have paid her attention before her marriage.

Bloodhounds have been sent to the scene of the crime.

Aerial Bombs Are Effective.

Paris.—How two military aeroplanes destroyed with bombs the inaccessible mountain stronghold of the Riatas tribesmen in the Taza region of Morocco is described in the dispatches which have just been received here.

Policeman Accused as Slayer.

Dallas, Tex.—S. R. Trammel, a member of the Dallas police force, was arraigned in court to stand trial on an indictment charging him with the murder of Jesse Wright, also a member of the police force.

Carpenter Wins on a Foul.

Ringside, Olympia, London.—Georges Carpenter was awarded the decision over "Gunboat" Smith, the American heavyweight, in the sixth round of their scheduled 20-round fight on a foul by Smith.

FRANCISCO CARBAJAL



Francisco Carbajal, whom Huerta made minister of foreign relations a few days ago, has succeeded the fleeing dictator as president of Mexico. Formerly he was chief justice.

SLEUTHS TAKEN FOR MOB

DETECTIVES SHOOT EACH OTHER
IN STREET BATTLE.

One Officer Killed and Three Wound-
ed in Fight When They Meet
After a Levee Raid.

Chicago, Ill.—A gun fight between two parties of plain clothes police, said to be due to a misunderstanding, resulted in the death of Stanley Birns, a detective sergeant; the serious wounding of Detective Sergeant John Shoop, Joseph Morrell and Fred Mart, detectives, and James Carroll. The latter is not a policeman.

A squad of detectives under Maj. M. S. Funkhouser, known as the vice squad, had raided several resorts in the old levee district and were followed by a jeering mob who resented their intrusion in the district. Detective sergeants from police headquarters were walking west on Twenty-second street, when they encountered the mob. They did not recognize the Funkhouser detectives.

"Halt!" cried one of the Central men. The Funkhouser men continued to advance, and the Central detectives drew their weapons, believing they were hemmed in by two mobs, the morals squad also drew their revolvers and began shooting.

More than 25 shots were fired. Four detectives from the Central office were lying on the sidewalk when the firing ceased, and Carroll was in the street shot through the body.

Ever since the enforcement of the law against immorality was taken from the regular police there has been ill feeling between them and the vice squad.

TO ARBITRATE DIFFERENCES

Federal Board Will Meet in Chicago
Monday—Would Prevent Strike
of 55,000 Engineers.

Chicago, Ill.—Engineers and firemen on all railroads west of Chicago who threatened to strike have agreed to arbitrate their differences.

They accepted an invitation telegraphed by William L. Chambers, chairman of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, and asked that the hearings begin at once.

Chicago, Ill.—Federal mediation of the wage differences between 55,000 engineers and firemen and the management of 98 western railroads was asked by the railroad managers conference committee. Formal notification of the appeal to the federal board of mediation and conciliation was given to the heads of the engineers and firemen's unions in a letter from the managers' committee.

GERMANY BUYING U. S. WHEAT

British Steamer Kumeric Leaves Gal-
veston, Tex., With 325,000 Bush-
els, a New Record.

Galveston, Tex.—The largest cargo of export wheat ever leaving this port went on the British steamer Kumeric, destined to Bremen and Hamburg, the former place getting 72,000 bushels out of the 325,366 carried by the ship. The record wheat cargo up to this time has been held by the steamer Berwindvale, which carried 289,000 bushels out July 26 last year to Rotterdam.

One Death Sentence a Day.

Berlin.—An average of almost one death sentence daily was imposed by Russian courts in 1911 and 1912, according to the Russian paper, *Sovremenniy Mir*. In 1910 an average of 39 death sentences a month were imposed and an average of 12 executions took place.

\$100,000 Bet on Golf Game.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Thirty thousand dollars has been wagered on a two-some between H. K. Fulton of New York and Walter F. Foster of Seattle over the Atlantic City Country club links at Northfield.

Girls Escape in Panic.

Geneva, Ill.—Six hundred girls fled in a panic when fire destroyed the main building of the state home for girls here. Twenty-five girls took advantage of the excitement to elude their guards and escaped.

7 BURIED IN QUICKSAND

BODIES MAY NOT BE RECOVERED
FOR MONTHS.

Cave-In Fills Every Crevice in Mine
as Thirty Workers Rush to the
Mouth of the Tunnel.

Iron River, Mich.—Seven miners were killed in the Balkan mine at the Alpha location near here when sliding sand caused a cave-in. Crews of miners are digging for the bodies.

The miners were drilling into a roof. The drill hit quicksand, and with a shout the men, about 30 in number, began a rush for the mouth of the tunnel.

Seven of the miners were overtaken and killed in the quicksand, which filled every crevice in the mine, and the seven cannot be taken out for weeks or even months.

The rest of the men ran for their lives, pursued by the sand. Two were caught while trying to reach a ladder. One of these was compelled to shed his clothing.

He struggled naked from the mine. The other man lost his boots, which became entangled, and which he kicked off.

RECORD JULY CATTLE PRICES

Kansas City Packers Predicting 11-
Cent Beef—Last Summer's
Drought Blamed.

Kansas City, Mo.—Thus far this year 150,000 fewer cattle have been marketed in Kansas City than in the same period in 1913, the receipts being the smallest of any similar period in 20 years. The decrease is attributed to the drought in the southwest last summer.

July cattle prices are the highest ever known for this month. The demand now, cattle men and meat packers say, must be supplied mostly from grass-fed cattle. Another crop of prime, corn-fed beefs cannot be made, they say, until the corn crop of 1914 is available, probably not sooner than the middle of November.

If August prices for corn-fed steers are as much higher than the July level as they were in 1912, next month will see prime beefs bringing \$11 a hundred pounds in Kansas City.

GIRL ELOPES WITH MAN OF 79

Trembling With Age and Fear of Pur-
suit, He Urges Judge to
Hasten Ceremony.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Martin E. Hall, 79 years of age, father of 19 children, and Miss Cora Faughn, 18, were married here in the courthouse by Magistrate J. M. Jarrell.

The couple eloped from Lyon county, Ky. Miss Faughn from her parents and the descript Hall from his children.

During the ceremony the bride supported the bridegroom, who walks with the aid of a heavy cane. Hall, trembling with physical infirmities and weak from fear of pursuit by his army of children, frequently urged Judge Jarrell to make haste with the ceremony.

BUILDING RAZED BY STORM

Masonic Temple in Charleston, W. Va.,
Is Damaged \$35,000—Brakeman
Blown From Train.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Kanawha valley was swept by storms which caused losses estimated at \$250,000. The Masonic temple in Charleston was damaged \$35,000 by lightning.

A number of buildings were blown down and telephone and telegraph wires crippled.

Campbell Anderson, a brakeman, was blown from the top of a Chesapeake & Ohio freight train into the branches of a tree as the train crossed the trestle at Marmet, but escaped with bruises.

FRANCE DENIES U. S. DEMAND

Books and Papers in Dressmaker's
Customs Case Must Remain
Abroad, Courts Decide.

Paris.—The French courts ordered Henry Munroe & Co., American bankers, not to send out of France the books and papers demanded by the United States customs in connection with the case of Miss Mary A. Dolan, a dressmaker of Brookline, Mass., whose imported dresses were alleged to have been undervalued.

The case has aroused great interest and caused a sharp controversy in regard to the operations of the United States treasury agents abroad.

Man Takes a Longish Drop.

Omaha, Neb.—J. W. Snyder fell from the tenth floor of the new Postelle hotel in this city, hit the ground squarely, got up, looked around and then started back to work. Snyder's fall was broken by a wire.

\$1,000,000 School Gift.

Atlanta, Ga.—Southern Methodism made answer to Andrew Carnegie when it was announced that Anna Candier had given \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a university in Atlanta.

No Wages for Housework.

Jersey City, N. J.—An agreement between husband and wife, to the effect that the latter receive a weekly wage for performing household duties, was held in the chancery court in this city to be illegal.

HUERTA'S RULE HAS BEEN ONE OF BLOODSHED

Killing of Madero Marked Begin-
ning of Despotism.

MADE VAIN BOAST TO TAFT

Dictator Declared He Would Restore
Peace at Once, but Refusal of
United States to Recognize
Him Assured His Downfall.

Victoriano Huerta took oath as provisional president of Mexico February 19, 1913, the day after President Francisco I. Madero, Jr., had been arrested at the national palace.

Three days later Madero and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, vice-president, were shot to death while on a midnight ride under guard from the palace to the penitentiary. The precise manner of their death has never been explained.

One of Huerta's first acts as provisional president was to telegraph William H. Taft, then president of the United States, the following message: "I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown the government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

PROVOKES CIVIL WAR.

The Mexican republic, however, was at once plunged into civil war again, notwithstanding the assurance by Huerta of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Sonora state congress officially repudiated the provisional government before Huerta settled himself comfortably in the presidential chair.

Zapata, revolutionary leader to the south of the capital, after negotiating a few days with the new regime, went back to his guerrilla campaign.

Salazar, one of the highest generals in the army, denounced Huerta.

Carranza, constitutional leader in Chihuahua, assailed Huerta in a bitter statement made public at San Antonio.

Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the northern army.

Pasqual Orozco of the clan of the northern revolutionists was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who declared for the new government.

TAFT LEAVES PROBLEM.

President Taft, nearing the end of his term, left to his successor the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico. To Woodrow Wilson Huerta sent congratulations on the day of the American president's inauguration.

Hampered at the outset of his administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him, Huerta soon faced growing difficulties in raising funds to run his government. His uneasy hold on affairs was weakened by minor constitutionalist victories in the north and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

HUERTA CALLS ELECTION.

May 1 Huerta announced that he would urge congress to call elections in October to choose his successor. The congress selected October 26 as the date of the election, and a decree to that effect was issued by Huerta June 1.

Felix Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, was sent to Japan July 17.

Henry Lane Wilson, American ambassador, was recalled to Washington, and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, was left in charge of American interests in Mexico.

REJECTS PEACE EFFORT.

Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange a basis for the republic's peace. Huerta announced that he would not tolerate foreign interference.

Nevertheless Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson.

Huerta rejected all proposals made by the American government, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign and not be a candidate election day.

Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute. President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before congress to which was attached the correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Huerta administration.

HUERTA ARRESTS DEPUTIES.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican senate October 5 by Senator Dominguez, who had the hardihood to speak what was in the minds of himself and some of his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared.

The chamber of deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation. To this Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of troops to the deputies' chamber, seized 119 of them and threw them into prison.

Through Mr. O'Shaughnessy the United States made representations against violence to the imprisoned deputies.

In the election campaign certain influence close to the dictator worked for his return to the presidency, with General Blanguet as his running mate.

and lent color to the persistent rumor that Huerta really desired to be elected and that his pretenses to the contrary were a sham.

U. S. DEMANDS HE RESIGN.
When it became certain that the elections had resulted in no constitutional choice on account of the failure of voters to go to the polls, the American government peremptorily called on him to resign.

In a statement to the diplomatic corps November 9 Huerta announced that he would declare the result of the election null and order another election.

November 12 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation, and Mr. Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz.

Meantime the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

U. S. VEERS TO CARRANZA.

Definite proposals were made by the United States to Carranza and his adherents.

Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, gave strong support to the policy of the United States.

The constitutionalists grew stronger and continued their advance to the south. They captured Victoria, Chihuahua, Juarez and Tullahoma.

The situation became so critical that Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain and Japan ordered warships to Mexican waters.

Fighting continued at Tampico and many other centers. Torreon soon was taken by the constitutionalists.

RAISES EMBARGO ON ARMS.

An embargo placed on the exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico was raised early in February of the present year.

A large number of American troops were concentrated on the border, and the American fleet in Mexican waters was strengthened.

The constitutionalists advanced on Torreon and Monterrey. The former place was captured early in April.

Then came the departure of Mr. Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American bluejackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States and refused by Huerta.

AMERICANS TAKE VERA CRUZ.

April 21 American bluejackets and marines were landed at Vera Cruz in consequence of the reported arrival of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of the railroad and the Americans held the port.

Shortly after a mediation proposal from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted. A conference ensued at Niagara Falls.

In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz. These have since remained in occupation of the port.

Tampico and Zacatecas fell into the constitutionalists' hands and the victorious armies continued their march on Mexico City, where rumors were in circulation for many weeks of the resignation of Huerta.

With Huerta's retirement the constitutionalists feel that their revolution has virtually triumphed. They turned against him the moment he overthrew Madero, the constitutional president of Mexico, in February, 1913, and have waged war with unrelenting vigor ever since.

U. S. TROOPS REMAIN IDLE.

The prospect of an early solution of the Mexican problem gave both president Wilson and Secretary Bryan much joy, naturally. American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz until a stable government has been established in Mexico City and recognition has been accorded the new government.

The feeling is general, however, that if Carranza gives guarantees to political offenders as well as the people generally recognition will be promptly extended by the United States and other nations of Central and South America, as well as Europe.

LAWYER IN PLACE OF POWER

For the First Time in History Mex-
ican Republic Has a Civilian in
Presidential Chair.

Mexico City.—Francisco Carbajal is forty-four years old, a native of the state of Campeche, and a lawyer. Almost ever since the start of his career he has occupied posts in the judiciary. In the Madero administration he was a senator, but relinquished his post to re-enter the supreme court, of which he was chief justice at the time General Huerta appointed him minister of foreign relations.

When General Porfirio Diaz determined in 1911 to treat with the Madero revolutionists, Senor Carbajal proceeded to Juarez as his commissioner.

Senor Carbajal has a reputation for possessing considerable intellectual force and independence of character. His demeanor is quiet. He shuns the exuberance in verbiage and gesticulation to which Latin-Americans are prone. He is courteous, but a man of few words and little given to